

SALT LAKE HAS FINE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Salt Lake City's progressive citizens have always taken special pride and interest in the public schools of the community. There has never been a time since the establishment of the public school system in the city when the patrons have not been ready to rally to the support of the schools in the way of voting an increase in taxes, an issue of bonds or any other demand made upon them that seemed to be reasonable.

The public schools of the city have been a heavy burden for the taxpayers. So many buildings had to be erected and equipped in so short a time; the demand was for such an extensive type of building and the cost of installing a complete and modern system of education that the load has been a heavy one. Even yet this burden is keenly felt in the matter of paying interest on the bonds and paying off the bonds themselves, but with each passing year this part of the burden becomes lighter.

Another part of the burden that does not seem to grow lighter, however, is caused by the demand each year for additional school buildings and enlargement and improvement of the old ones. The growth of population in the city is so rapid that those at the head of the system of education are put to it each year to provide for the increased number of children. It is a fact of wide interest that there is no other city in the United States with so large a school population in proportion to the whole population as has Salt Lake City.

Large School Population.

The number of children of school age in Salt Lake City in June, 1907, was 19,373. A year previous the number was 18,495, showing an increase of 878 for the year. It is fair to assume that the school population of the city at this time is 20,000.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the ratio of school children in the city to the total population has never fallen below one to four. Applying this ratio now would give the city a total population of 80,000. There is no such ratio in any other city in the country. In eastern cities it runs as low as one school child to eight or nine of the total population.

It must not be assumed that all the children of school age are in school. Practically 20 per cent of the children of school age are not. This means that one out of every five is out of school. On Oct. 5 there were enrolled in the public schools of the city 15,523 children. Perhaps two or three hundred have been since added to that number. It is worthy of note that of the total number enrolled sixty are colored children, a small but increasing number are Italians, Greeks and Japanese, three are Hawaiians and three are Chinese. A number of the Japanese are graduates from the high schools of Japan, who are compelled because of the language to start in the first grade here, making it somewhat troublesome to the teachers.

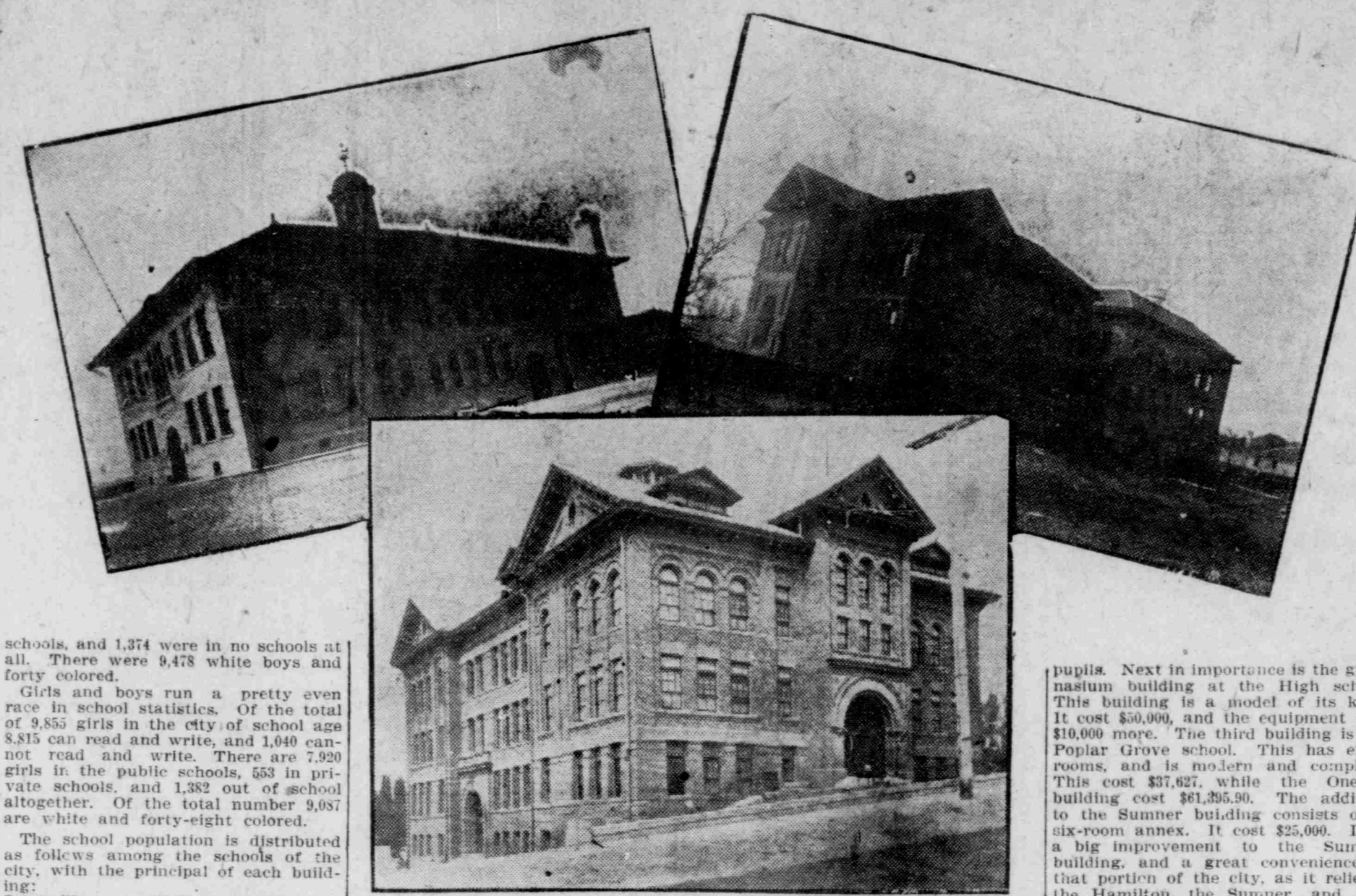
Boys and Girls Run Even.

Of the total school population of 19,373, as shown by the census of last June, 9,518 were boys and 9,855 were girls. Of the boys 8,448 could read and write; 1,069 could not read and write. Of these same boys 7,331 were in the district schools; 313 were in private

TYPES OF SALT LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Onequa School, Built in 1907.

Sumner School, Enlarged This Year.



Lafayette School.

schools, and 1,374 were in no schools at all. There were 9,478 white boys and forty colored.

Girls and boys run a pretty even race in school statistics. Of the total of 9,855 girls in the city of school age 8,815 can read and write, and 1,040 cannot read and write. There are 7,920 girls in the public schools, 553 in private schools, and 1,382 out of school altogether. Of the total number 9,857 are white and forty-eight colored.

The school population is distributed as follows among the schools of the city, with the principal of each building:

Bonneville	30 W. C. Bradford
Bryant	267 Grace Frost
Emerson	731 Mary Dysart
Franklin	754 E. S. Hallock
Fremont	843 D. R. Coombs
Grant	940 W. J. McCoy
Grant Annexes	124 W. J. McCoy
Hamilton	785 W. W. Barton
Jackson	409 J. O. Cross
Lafayette	953 T. H. Coombs
Lake Breeze	83 H. J. Stearns
Lincoln	588 Evelyn Rollie
Longfellow	355 Elizabeth Fritz
Lowell	826 William Bradford
Onequa	513 P. S. Poulson
Oquirrh	889 L. M. Quailtrough
Opal Grove	323 Mark Brown
Riverside	125 W. D. Prosser
Sumner	725 Ella Powers
Training	351
Twelfth	79
Union	229 Sylvia Cohn
Wasatch	659 Oscar Van Cott
Washington	827 H. F. Folsom
Waterloo	291 E. H. Scott
Webster	836 E. D. Keeler
High school	1145 George A. Eaton

Here is Where the Money Goes.
Presiding over these 15,523 children in the twenty-seven school buildings

there are 437 teachers and supervisors. Of the teachers just one has had only an elementary education; thirty-four have had elementary and advanced courses; fifty-three are high school graduates; ninety-one have had elementary and normal education; 195 have had elementary, high school and normal education; forty-eight are college graduates, with or without normal training. A number have taken courses since leaving school, but do not get credit for this work in the above summary.

An idea of the importance of the public schools in this community will be derived from the statement that they cost the taxpayers upward of a half million a year. For the year from July 1, 1906, to July 1, 1907, the expenditures amounted to \$522,539.94. The estimate for the present year is \$633,000. The chief items of expense of course are new buildings, maintenance, teachers and the retirement of the bonds.

The single item of teachers' salaries last year was \$235,127. The estimate for the present year is \$322,000.

The buildings and grounds held by the residents of the city for school purposes are valued at \$1,255,470, and the furniture and apparatus are held to be worth \$78,670—not a bad plant in itself.

Three Good New Buildings.

There were no backward steps in the schools of the city in the year just drawing to a close. Three complete new buildings were erected at a cost of \$160,000, and an addition to the Sumner was erected at a cost of \$25,000. These, with the improvements placed in the other schools of the city, swells the total for this item to upward of \$200,000. Most important of the new buildings is the Onequa. This is a fine modern school building of brick and stone, with twelve rooms and a capacity of 600

ing so rapidly, especially in portions of the city, that no sooner is one building completed than it is filled and the school authorities must begin looking around for a site for another new building.

Special stress has been laid during the past year on manual training work, both for the girls and boys. It is confidently predicted that great good will result from this. Certainly it has the endorsement of the best educators in the country.

Physical development has also come in for much attention during the year. This is especially true as to the High school. The completion of the new gymnasium building has given a stimulus to this branch of school work. It has also given opportunities for carrying out ideas that were suppressed before. Heretofore the boys have had the advantages of military drill and much other good work that was not open to the girls. Now the girls are receiving their full share of attention. Miss Martha Johnson, who has charge of this branch of the work, has aroused much enthusiasm in physical training for the girls.

New text-books were adopted during the year and a new course of study blocked out. In some cases the old text-books were adopted; in some other cases new books were substituted and the old ones discarded. The books adopted were recommended by authorities in such matters; they were passed upon by a committee of the teachers,

principals and supervisors appointed by the board of education after thorough discussion. There will be no other change for at least five years.

On the whole, the public schools of Salt Lake City have aimed to keep abreast of the best schools of the country. Successful institutions have been held, lectures from some of the best educators in the country have been heard, teachers' meetings have been held, the supervision has been according to the latest improved methods, music has had its full share of attention, and without running to fads, those in charge of the schools have aimed to keep fully up with the procession in educational matters. Patrons of the city's schools have every right to be proud of their schools. They are proud of them.

Finally it may be said that the course of study in the grade schools and the High school is now so well adjusted with reference to the University of Utah and other higher institutions that a child may go from the lower grades of the grammar school right through without interruption and without loss of time or energy. None but educators who have given years of experience and deep thought to the subject realize the full significance of this, but the whole community gets the benefit of it just the same. Much of the credit for this is due to Superintendent D. H. Christensen of the city schools and Principal George A. Eaton of the High school.

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MANY INVESTORS TURN TO CITY REAL ESTATE

Deep Interest in the Influences at Work to Stimulate Prices of Business Property.

When the recent business slump struck the nation, carrying disaster to many and dismay to many more, it was noted that building operations and the transfer of real estate went right on in this city as though nothing unusual had happened. This is the highest possible tribute that could be paid to the stability of the community and to the conservative lines along which real estate operations are conducted. The fact that those who had purchased as heavily as their means would permit, and who were putting large sums into buildings and other forms of improvement could feel that their investments were absolutely safe, is gratifying to every resident. Progress is a splendid quality for any city to possess. Stability is a still better quality. The city that possesses both of them in marked degree is fortunate indeed. This is the situation in Salt Lake City as the curtain goes down on 1907.

The year has been a great one in the realm of real estate. Many influences have been at work to aid in the building of the city. It may be said that during the year the foundations of the city have been laid on broader lines. There has been an expansion in all directions that means much for the ultimate greatness of the community.

Influence of E. H. Harriman.

Chief among these influences is the betterment of the street car system. When the old system passed into the hands of E. H. Harriman and it was announced that upward of \$5,000,000 would be expended in extensions and betterment few realized just what these statements meant to the city. The work done in the year just closed has been an eye-opener. It has led the citizens to look forward to something far beyond their most sanguine expectations in the beginning. They have inspected the expert work done and the high character of the material used at the principal business intersections; they have seen the old ties and rails pulled up in all parts of the city to make room for new ties and heavier steel rails; they have seen street after street double-tracked for the convenience of the traveling public; they have seen more convenient loops made in the up-town district; they have seen better time schedules adopted; they have seen better equipment installed; they have seen new lines opened—in short, they have seen their city begin to take on metropolitan airs in the matter of street car service. All this has given them an idea of what it will mean to the city

when the new franchise is in active operation, all the proposed new lines are opened and in active operation and the new cars in commission.

Helps Build the City.

This movement on the part of the street car system has had a marked effect on the real estate in the city. It has had a tendency to expand the business district, and it has brought large tracts of fine suburban property directly under the gaze of the investing public. It goes without saying that it has added materially to the value of every foot of property along those lines where the service has been improved. At the same time, it is well understood that what has been accomplished in the present year is but a faint prophecy of what will be accomplished in the immediate future.

Mud a Thing of the Past.

Another prime factor in influencing the movement of real estate is the improvement work done under the direction of the city—street paving, sidewalks, water mains and sewers. Streets radiating from the business center that a few years ago were quagmires of mud in bad weather are now beautifully paved with asphalt, with good cement sidewalks on either side and neat boulevards in the residence districts. The paving of Main street south to the Salt Palace, Second South to Tenth East, of State street to Seventh South, of Fourth South to West Temple, has had a marked tendency to relieve the congestion in the old business district. It has given a wonderful stimulus to prices of business property in these districts. It has exerted a marked influence in expanding the business district of the city. Of course, it has added largely to the value of all the residence property within the sphere of its influence.

Good Work of Newhouse.

Still another factor of no mean importance, one that was plainly indicated more than a year ago, is the activity of Samuel Newhouse and those influenced by him in the southern section of the old business district. Years ago, when Walker Brothers located their dry goods store on the corner of Main and Third South, many of the wisecracks shook their heads and predicted failure. These enterprising merchants seemed to be building out in the country. They seemed to be flying in the face of Providence. Eight years ago, when Uncle Sam located the federal building a half block further to the south the whole community caught its breath and wondered. A year ago Samuel Newhouse, by a clever coup, caught up half of one of our great ten-

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